How Ferdinaud Declined the Honor A Neat Piece of Political Jugalery.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune on April 11 wrote as follows:—

Last Monday was made a holiday here, on the occasion of the Festival of the Incarnation. The day proper was the Thursday preceding, but the Business Committee of the Cortes decided that the proceedings of that assembly should not be interrupted, and that Monday should be observed as the holiday. The Church observed the festival; not as usual, for divine service the whole day through is the rule. On this occasion masses were said only until 10 in the morning. The people. were said only until 10 in the morning. The people, however, took the day as a matter of course, and the Monday also, so enjoyed two holiday instead of one. The Church—acting under the influence of the Bishops—sulked, and no special public service was performed. The Cortes did not meet, and public business suffered a loss in consequence. The inci-dent in itself, as a solitary fact, would not be worth dent in itseif, as a solitary fact, would not be worth recording, but it has a direct bearing on the history of the hour, and will show to what petty devices the leaders of the majority are obliged to recur to promote the ends of the party. The difficulty remains which has existed from the outset. A monarch is wanted for the proposed monarchy. Senor Glozaga had assured the Ministry that Don Fernando would accept the crown if pressed. At the meeting of the monarchical partisans, held on the 31st of March, it was determined that fresh overtures should be made, indirectly, just to ascertain the real feelings of the King. On the 3d, nothing favorable had come of them; and as the discussion upon the constitution, as a whole, threatdiscussion upon the constitution, as a whole, threatened to expose every day more and more the weak-ness of the majority, a second meeting was held, on the evening of that day, which was attended by the principal members of the coalition, and at which the decision was adopted of sending an unofficial depu-tation to Lisbon to sound Don Fernando personnily. As this proposition had already been more or less under discussion privately, Senor Rivero announced, in the course of the sitting on the 3d, that the Cortes would not sit on the 5th. The object of this suspen-sion was to afford a little more time to the commissioners, Senor Olozaga and Don Alvara, to execute their official instructions, and their departure was publicly announced. Considerable doubts, however, were expressed on this point. The indiscretion of such a proceeding was obvious, but no one seemed able to ascertain whether the commission has really set out or not, and the perplexity mission has really set out or not, and the perplexity was augmented by the fact that neither of the commissioners appeared. It turned out, neither left Madrid. Probably in consequence of telegraphic information sent to Lisbon to prepare the way for the commissioners. Don Fernando deemed it desirable to take a decisive step, and it was already rumored on Monday, the 5th, that the Portuguese Minister had received a telegram conveying Don Fernando's decision not to accept the crown of Spain. This rumor was confirmed on Tuesday, the 6th, by the publication of the message, with the addition that Don Fernando would not even receive the commissioners—a rebuil of unmistakable dimensions. sioners—a rebuil of unmistakable dimensions, which took the public by surprise as well as the monarchical party. It is said the first intimation of Don Fernando's views reached Madrid in the course Don Fernando's views reached Madrid in the course of Sunday, and that this checked the departure of Senors Olozaga and Alvara. This, however, was of no importance. The great fact remained, that Don Fernando had decidedly, formally declared that his pretensions to the crown of Spain must be considered as finally at an end. Of course this incident could not pass sub silentio in the Cortes. On the 7th, Garcia Lopez (Republican) interpeliated the Government on the facts of the case. The defense was Jesuitical to a degree. The receipt of the telegram was not to be denied, but some misunderstanding had occurred. No official overtures had been made to Don Fernando, and, in the opinion of the Ministry, the ex-King of Portugal had shown a little haste in refusing a crown which Spain had not in fact tendered to him. Of course, this defense, although strictly in accordance with fact, is, after not in fact tendered to him. Of course, this defense, although strictly in accordance with fact, is, after all, most specious and transparent, and deceived nobody. Castelar put the point admirably by asking why a telegram had not been sent to Don Fernando demanding why he had "despised the crown of Spain when nobody had offered it to him?" This the Ministry is not likely to do. The simple fact seems to be that Don Fernando has, from the first day his name came up in connection with the plans of the Monarchists here, consistently, persistently intimated in private what he has ever stated officially; but finding that the Ministerial party continued to make use of his name, he felt compelled to declare his decision. His refusal puts an end to the hopes of the coalition, for it renders a monarchy impossible in Spain, at any rate until another revolution in an anti-republican sense shall have proved that the Spanish nation is unfit for a republic. But before such a revolution comes, we must have the repub-

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

lie; and all parties now appear to be coming to the conclusion that its establishment is inevitable, either in the form of a Triumvirate, or of a Directory of

five, or of a responsible Ministry governing through

Statement of William Sheward, the Norwich The following is the confession of the notorious

wife murderer, which was made public in the English journals of the 20th ult:-

the Cortes direct, or by a President.

CITY JAIL, NORWICH, 18th April—245 P. M.—The voluntary confession of William Showard, under sentence of death in the above prison. In the year 1849, November, I placed a box of money, having £400 in it, in Mr. Christie's possession for him to take care of for me. In the year 1850 to June, 1851, I drew from that box £150, during which time my wife wanted me to bring the box home, Mr. Christie wanted me to originate to so none. Mr. Christie asked me if he might make use of the money. My wife seemed determined to fetch the box herself. I knew he could not give it to me. On the 14th of June, 1851, Mr. Christie asked me to go to Yarmouth to pay £1000 to a captain of a vessel laden with salt, to enable him to unlead on the Monday morning. On Sanday morning load on the Monday morning. On Sunday morning, the 15th, I was going to Yarmouth on the above errand. She (my wife) said, "You shall not go; I shall go to Mr. Christie and get the box of money myself and bring it home." With that a slight altercation occurred; then I ran the razor into her throat. She occurred; then I ran the razor into her throat. She never spoke after. I then covered an apron over her head and went to Yarmouth. I came home at night and slept on the sofa down stairs. On the Monday I went to work; I left off at 4 o'clock P. M. and went home. The house began to smell very faint. With that I made a fire in the bedroom and began to inutilate the body; kept on until half-past 9 P. M. I then took some portions of the body and threw it away, arriving home at half-past 10. That night slept on the sofe again; went to work again the next day; went forme in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and did the sofe again; went to work again the next day; went frome in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and did the same—the same night again. On Wednesday went to work as usual, left off early and went home; car-ried some more portions in a trail basket to another part of the city. Thursday, work same and re-turned early. The head had been previously put turned early. The head had been previously put in a saucepan and put on the fire to keep the stench away. I then broke it up and distributed it about Thorp; came home and emptied the pail in the cockey in Bishopgate street, with the entrails in. I then put the hands and feet in the same saucepan in hopes they might boil to pieces. On Friday I went to work, and went home early and disposed of all the remains of the body, hands and feet included, that night, because I knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday until late. On Sunday included, that night, because I knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday until late. On Sunday morning I burned all the sheets, nightgown, pillow-cases, and bedtick, and all that had any blood about them. The blankets, where there was any blood, I cut in small pieces and distributed about the city, and made off with any that had any sppearance of blood about them. The long hair, on my return from Thorp, I cut with a pair of scissors into small pieces, and the blood away as I walked along. I also state and they blew away as I walked along. I also state that I never saw or knew my present wife until 21st of June, 1862—twelve months after the occurrence. of June, 1852—twelve months after the occurrence.

I hereby give authority to place the above facts to the Home Secretary and Baron Pigott, but I request that this may not be published at present.

WILLIAM SHEWARD.

GOLD.

Discovery of the Biggest Nugget on Record.

Correspondence from Melbourne, Australia, March 1, gives the following:—
There is no doubt as to what has been the most important and most interesting event of the past month. Everybody has heard again and again of the great "Welcome" nugget, and models of it have been the centre of attractions in international expositions. But a greater than the "Welcome" nugget has now But a greater than the "Welcome" nugget has now But a greater than the "Welcome" nugget has now But a greater than the "Welcome" nugget has now turned up and has been duly christened the "Welcome Stranger." The story of its discovery is extremely interesting. Two men had been working for a long time in a claim at Dunolly, where a year or so ago they had found a couple of nuggets weighing respectively its and 36 ounces. They had again, however, got "dead broke;" the storekeepers had refused them any further credit, and they were feeling very hadly indeed, when one of them, in following very hadly indeed, when one of them, in following by working round the roots of a tree, something hard with his pick immediately oclow the surface. He had no idea, however, what

FIRST EDITION

THE SPANISH THRONE.

How Ferdinand Declined the Honor—A Near Piece of Political Jugalery.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune on April 11 wrote as follows:—

Last Monday was made a holiday here, on the day proper was the Thursday preceding, but the Business Committee of the Cortes decided that the proceedings of that assembly should not be interrupted, and that Monday should be observed as the holiday. The Church observed the festival of divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the whole wal; not as usual, for divine service the Welcome nugget, found at a depth of 180 feet and weighing 184 pounds nine was an ungget, and had broken the pick." The nugget, when it was a nugget, and had broken the pick." The nugget, when it was an ungget, and had broken the pick." The nugget, when it was an ungget, and had broken the pick." The nugget, when it was uneenthed, was found to weigh 2ie pounds troy, and, on smelting, it yielded 2208 ounces and ten penny-weights of pure gold. It was scarcely covered by the earth, and was less than a couple of inches below the surface. Dunolly, the ground on which this golden monster has been found, is a very old digging, but has never been regarded as a first-chass field. Every now and then a big nugget has been found, but whatever gold has been obtained has been discovered in pockets. The "Welcome discovered in pockets. The "Welcome discovered in pockets, The "Welcome discovered in pockets, the properties of the feathed, was found to weigh 120 pounds at its and troy and then a big nugget, and had broken the pick."

The Business Committee of the Cortes decided that the earth, and was less than a couple of inc at a depth of 180 feet and weighing 184 pounds nine ounces; the Blanche Barkly, found at a depth of thirteen feet, at Kingower, and weighing 145 pounds three ounces; a nugget at Canadian gully, Baliarat, weighing 134 pounds eleven ounces, at a depth of sixty feet; the Lady Hotham, weighing ninety-eight

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Interview with Senator Sumner Supple-mentary Statement.
On Saturday last a correspondent of the New York World conversed with Senator Sumner in Washington. The following passed relative to the Alabama

Correspondent—According to the cable telegram Mr. Gladstone seems to think that the treaty was re-

Mr. Gladstone seems to think that the treaty was rejected on political grounds alone.

Mr. Summer—Yes; he says he has assurance from reliable quarters that such was the fact. Now where could he get such assurance? Certainly not from any person in this country whose opinion would amount to anything. He must have got if from Mr. Heverdy Johnson. Mr. Thornton is too well posted to have communicated any such information.

Correspondent.—Probably Mr. Johnson has represented to Mr. Gladstone that the treaty was rejected because the majority in the Senate was against both him and President Johnson, merely as a matter of spite or revenge.

of spite or revenge.

Mr. Summer—Very likely; but such is not the fact. The very next day after the Alabama treaty was rejected I moved in executive session to take up the British naturalization treaty, which was also the British naturalization treaty, which was also negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and it was ratised. Now if we had been disposed to act in a spirit of revenge we might have rejected that treaty also. Mr. Johnson, I have no doubt, feels mortified; but we cannot help that. I am surprised at the British Ministry, composed as it is of politicians, that it should go on negotiating this treaty with Reverdy Johnson under the circumstances. You will notice that the negotiations were all carried on after General Grant had been elected President. The treaty rai Grant had been elected President. The treaty was signed in January. It was in that peculiar time in our system of government between the in our system of government between the two administrations, when the acting President may be said to have nothing in the shape of a party behind him. Reverdy Johnson really did not represent anybody then, at least he did not represent the majority of the American people. The British Ministry should have been shape enough to have seen this, and postponed negroharp enough to have seen this, and postponed negotiations until the new administration came into power. I thought once or twice of calling Mr. Thornton's attention to this, but upon reflection I

did not see that I had any right to do it.

Correspondent—Mr. Senator, do you think the Alabama business can be amicably arranged?

Mr. Sumner—I hope so. When the British Government and people understand our position better I think much of the difficulty will vanish. You see, there are a What is the new of such an interaction. I think much of the difficulty will vanish. You see, they say, "What is the use of such an intense feeling on the part of the Americans about a few ships? John Bull could put his hand in one of his pockets and pay the damages in an hour." But that is not exactly the point. They don't look at it as we do. They don't take into consideration the injury they have done us. As Richard Cobden said, they might as well have battered down all our cities on the seaboard. The injury Great Britain has inflicted on us is greater than it was in the war of 1812, much greater. We have defined our position now, and I have reason to know there will be no yielding. We ask nothing but what is fair, and our people mean to have justice at least.

have justice at least.

Mr. Motley sails on the 19th of this month. As I have already said, he understands the question, and is fully apprised of the wishes of the administra-tion. Until he arrives in England nothing can be done. It has been reliably ascertained that the intructions of this Government to Minister Motley do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending ques-ions between the United States and Great Britain. Nor do they require him at present to propose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject and carefully avoid any cause of offense while firmly presenting the American side of the question to her Majesty's Government when occasion shall re-No one connected with the administration ter, apprehend any injurious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the Senate; and this is stated on the au-thority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, made special and private inquiry in official cirand thus satisfied themselves of the truth o this statement

HELP FOR CUBA.

Departure of an Expedition from New York.

For the following story the New York Tribune is We published a week ago the fact of the departure of an expedition for Cuba from this city on the Wednesday night previous, together with other exjusive intelligence concerning the activity of the juban agents in New York. We have since learned this expedition:—The vessel was the famous ast sailing schooner Grapeshot, memorable or the part she took in the capture of Lewis Baker, ndicted for the killing of William Poole. She sailed rom Hunter's Point, where, for a week previous she had undergone extensive repairs on the marine railway, foot of Seventh street, under the superin-tendence of Messrs. Boggs & Davis. As her object tendence of Messis. Dogs & Davis. As her object, and destination were kept perfectly secret, she excited little or no curiosity among the few frequenters of that neighborhood. The schooner was heavily loaded with boxes containing arms and munitions of war, consisting of muskets, rides, fixed ammunition of all kinds, howitzers, harness, etc., besides a num-ber of barrels containing about 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges. These were placed in the hold, taxing it to its utmost capacity, while the deck was loaded with boxes containing harness and other light arti-les, with the necessary water-casks for the voyage. On the night of her sailing, 50 men were taken on board, together with the necessary provisions, and the vessel quietly sailed on her hazardous under-taking, under the command of Captain Kempton, formerly of the United States navy. The Grapeshoi has probably reached her destination ere this. The vessel, it is understood, was fitted out under the auspices of the Cuban Junta of New York city.

LIVINGSTONE.

Speculations as to His Whereabouts.

The London Times publishes the following letter from Sir Roderick J. Murchison:—
Sir:—The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope which has appeared in the Times and other newspapers that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Zanzibar in January and had proceeded homeward, is, I regret to state, entirely contradicted by information which I possess. I have a letter from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated the 5th of March last, and at that time no news whatever respecting the great traveller had been re ceived for a long period. Judging from his own let ters of December 14, 1867, and also from the intellience derived from Arab traders, I was last year led to elieve that he was proceeding along the eastern there of the Lake Tanganyika, and that at the place-alled Litin he would meet with provisions, medi-ine; and letters, which were sent tuither from Zan zibar. But this view can no longer be entertained for Dr. Kirk informs me that ivory traders have re ently arrived from the very region in question, and

in this dilemma I may suggest the following hypothetical explanation: If Livingstone, when at the southern end of the Lake Tanganyika, satisfied himself that its waters were about 1800 feet above the sea, as stated by Burton and Speke, he would neces sarily infer that they could not flow northward into the much higher equatorial lakes.

In this case he would abandon the northern route.

In this case he would abandon the northern route, in which it was supposed he might find the waters of the Tanganyika flowing into the Albert Nyanza of Baker. Having also ascertained that the Tanganyika was fed by rivers flowing from the south and the east, it would be evident under these circumstances that this vast body of fresh water (300 miles in length) must find its way to the west, and he would then follow the river or rivers which issue on the west coast of Africa. Under this supposition he may be first heard of from one of the Western Portuguese settlements, or even from those on the Congo.

If this view be entertained, we cannot be expected to hear of Livingstone for some time to come, as the distance he would have to traverse is vast, and the region unknown.

region unknown.
Again, this hypothesis explains why no intelligence whatever respecting him has been received at

Zanzibar, inasmuch as he has been traveiling through a vast country, the inhabitants of which have no communication with the eastern coast.

While, however, I correct the erroneous intelligence which has just appeared, I beg your readers to understand that I still entertain a well-founded hope that my distinguished friend—thanks to his iron frame and undying energy—will issue from Africa on the same share at which, after a very long absence, he reappeared after his first great traverse of Southern Africa.

President Grant's Appointments—

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Williams, of Tennessec.

This gentieman, who was United States Minister to Constantinopic during the administration of President Buchanan, died at Gratz, in Austria, on the 10th of April. Mr. Williams was one of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee. He was educated at West Point, joined the army, and rose to the rank of captain, and as such served with credit through the Florida war. He subsequently entered the ranks of Southern journalists, and started the Knoxville Post, a paper which he edited with marked ability. He served in the Legislature for several years, in the meantime becoming largely interested in the boating interests of the Tennessee river, and accumulating a large fortune thereby. He also founded the Bank of Chattaneoga. In 1856 he engaged actively in the Presidential campaign in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and was the author of a memorable series of papers signed "An Old-Line While." President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Turkey. While occupying this post he made, at a heavy personal expense, and for the protection of church missionaries at large, a tour of the Turkish dominions, accompanied by an escort and retinue of from eighty to a hundred nersons raving from his church missionaries at large, a tour of the Turkish dominions, accompanied by an escort and retinue of from eighty to a hundred persons, paying from his own private means the entire expense of the expedition, journeying from Constantinople to Damascus, and thence to Jerusalem and Egypt. This self-imposed duty accomplished much to facilitate the work of American missionaries abroad. At the outbreak of the late war, Mr. Williams tendered his resignation. Two of his daughters had married into the nobility of Austria, and he retired to the estate of one of his sons-in-law, Baron Kavanaugh, where he has lived until the time of his death. He leaves two daughters and a son in Tennessee. Mr. Williams was the author of several works on political subjects, which enjoyed a wide popularity in the West and South.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Joseph H. Bower.

The Case of Joseph H. Bower.

The trial and conviction of Joseph II. Bower of involuntary manslaughter has attracted considerable attention among druggists. The defendant, a young man of twenty-four years of age, with eight years active experience in a drug store, and proven to be of good character and attentive to his business, made a mistake in compounding a prescription on the 3d of November, 1868. Instead of furnishing assafætida, as called for by the prescription, which had been compounded five or six times before by the defendant and father, he supplied atropia. Three grains were given in four pills, whereas one-sixth of a grain is the largest dose ever given for medicinal purposes. The result was the death of Mrs. Sophia Hecht.

Judge Brewster, in his charge to the jury, said:—

Judge Brewster, in his charge to the jury, said: Gentlemen of the Jury-We are of opinion that ther is no question here of grades of crime, and on thi is no question here of grades of crime, and on this account we shall not trouble, you with the definitions of voluntary homicide, or of any higher offense. The District Attorney has, according to our views of the case, very properly abandoned the first count of the indictment, and the only question, therefore, is whether the defendant should be convicted or acquitted of the remaining six counts, which, in various forms, charge the offense of involuntary manslaughter. This crime is thus defined:—"The doing of an unlawful act, not felonious nor tending to great bodily harm, or doing a lawful act without doing of an unlawful act, not felonious nor tending to great bodily harm, or doing a lawful act without proper, cautious, or requisite skill, whereby one undesignedly kills another." (3 Greenl. on Evid., p. 128.) The mixing of medicines for the relief or cure of the sick is clearly a lawful act. But the law requires that no person should attempt to deal out drugs as a matter of business or profit without competent knowledge or skill. So, too, he must not only possess knowledge and skill, but he should employ those attributes to the best of his ability, and falling herein, he should be held to a strict responsibility. We should deal, however, with human nature as we find it, and hold no man liable as a criminal, unless he assume the duty of an emas a criminal, unless he assume the duty of an employment knowing that he is incompetent to dis-charge its functions—or unless, possessing the proper information, he fall to employ it.

The test, therefore, in such cases, lies in the word negligence. If a man wholly ignorant of the science of medicine and chemistry undertakes for profit to

compound a prescription, and poisons another, he might be convicted of voluntary manslaughter. So, too, if ever so expert, he should undertake the same delicate employment, and mix the drugs in the dark. or while in a state of intoxication, and thereby cause death, this might be evidence of such gross negli-

gence as would justify a jury in finding a wanton and reckless disregard of life; and here again the offense would be involuntary manslaughter.

On the other hand, if the person compounding the prescription was a skilful druggist, and in a proper condition, but, by omitting some minor act of care, occasioned death, he would be guilty of involuntary considerables. And still again, if, without any fault or want of

proper care, the wrong drug found its way into the medicine compounded, and death resulted, the act would be simple misadventure, and not indictable. It is the duty of the Court, in these cases, not merely to state general principles, but to endeavor to assist the jury in the apelication of the law to the facts, which is, after all, the most difficult part of your labors. The defendant's counsel has admitted that the defendant made up this prescription, and there is no dispute of the fact that the taking of the

pills caused the death of Mrs. Hecht.

The sole question then is:—Did the defendant exercise reasonable care in the reading of the word called by the Commonwealth assafactidat The case has very properly been so argued by the counsel on both sides. The Commonwealth contends that the word was plainly written-that the nature of drug used was a warning to the defendant, and that case of negligence has been made out against him. It is urged upon the other side that the word is not legibly written; that it might be mistaken for atropia; that the defendant has devoted many years to the study of his profession, and that he enjoys an ex-cellent character for skill as a druggist and for peace as a citizen. You will have the prescription with on. You must examine it, and upon it and all the vidence in the case, ask yourselves this question:— Did the defendant employ reasonable care in the preparation of this medicine? This involves two points:—First, His reading of the word referred to. Second, His knowledge of the deadly character of the drug he used. For though he innocently mistook the language of the prescription, yet if the exercise of reasonable care would have warned him that he

was preparing something which would inevitably kill, it would be criminal in him to go on.

The inquiry then is:—Did he put in the proper drugs, or make a mistake? for his default herein would necessarily be crime. But the higher and truer test is the presence of reasonable care. A professional man does not insure those who deed with fessional man does not insure those who deal with him against all contingencies. He simply contracts to use his skill and intelligence to the best of his ability, and with all due fidelity. Measuring him and his act by this standard, it is for you to determine the question of his guilt or innocence. If you find an absence of this reasonable care, you must conict the defendant upon the last six counts of the adjetment. If you conclude that he was reasonably

careful, or have a fair doubt of his guilt, you shoul Court of Ouarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. This morning the May term of the Court was opened. Having granted several excuses from service upon the ground of deafness and sickness in the applicants, his Honor found that he had only twelve from the property of the court rand Jurors, and was forced to discharge the ill to-morrow, in order that the sheriff inight bring in others who had been summoned to attend. The Petit Jury was formed, but no cases were

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce. David L. Carpenter vs. Virginia R. Carpenter. This is a suit in divorce, upon the ground of deser-tion; the husband alleging that his wife left his house about two years ago and had not lived with him where On relat

District Court. No. 1-Judge Thayer. Thomas K. Monteith vs. Joshua B, Luff. An action of replevin to try the ownership of property at No. 1629 Market street. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Strond.

Rudolph Stein vs. Benjamin Scott, Jr. An action to recover for the printing of lifteen hundred pamphlets of advertisements for Scott's sale of pictures. The defense alleged that plaintin had agreed to do the work for much less than he claimed in the present suit. On trial -After the Jubilee the Boston Transcript pro

poses a grand musical demonstration by all the hand-organs in the city and sub arbs. M. Dreyschoek, the planist to the Emperor of Russia, who was largely instrumental in proenring the introduction of American plano-fortes in Europe, died recently at Venice.

President Grant's Appointments-Henry T. Blow Minister to Brazil.

The Spanish Mission Still Under a Cloud.

Affairs in the West

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

Murders by the Alaska Indians—Retaliation by
United States Officers.

Washington, May 3.—Despatches received at the Navy Department from Commander Meade, Jr., commanding the Saginaw, of the North Pacific squadron, states that in February, while two Americans were out hunting near Sitka, Alaska, they were fired into by the Indians, one of them being killed at once, and the other wounded, and afterwards killed by the savages. The Saginaw proceeded to the neighborhood of the outrage, and, co-operating with some soldiers belonging to the command of General Jeff. C. Davis, destroyed all the villages and fisheries of the Indians, the letter having fled. None of them were killed.

New Appointments. The President has officially announced the following appointments:-Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil; Giles B. Overton, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys for Utah: D. J. Vaughan, Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. II, The Spanish Mission

is still open. There is a strong pressure against Sickles, and there is some doubt as to his ap-

FROM BALTIMORE.

Affairs in the Monamental City. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3 .- The funeral of Joshua J. Atkinson occurs this afternoon. The steamer Baltimore sails for Bremen to-morrow. One item of her cargo is 1500 bales of cotton; also, a full complement of passengers. The steamer America arrived from Savannah last night: large freight, Captain Warner, injured in Philadelphia at the Odd Fellows' celebration, has nearly recovered. About one thousand applicants for subordinate offices were waiting around the Custom House and Post Office. There is to be a

FROM THE WEST. The Coming Mill Between Allen and McCoole.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 3 .- Sherman Thurston, who is training Allen for his fight with McCoole, and who has been in this city for several days past, left for St. Louis last evening. He has secured the Buckeye House for Allen's headquarters. Allen will arrive here early next week and go into training.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a company to commence the publication of a journal to be known as the Irish West. Brief addresses were made, and after appointing committees to canvass for subscriptions, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next, May 8.

The Fair Association.

New York, May 3.—The Prospect Fair Association, of Brooklyn, will give a race meeting under the stewardship of the American Jockey Club, to follow the meeting given at Jerome Park Entries close on the 20th inst.

Death of an Old Merchant. Boston, May 3 .- James Hunnewell, a leading

merchant of this city, who has been identified with the Sandwich Island and California trade for over half a century, died yesterday, aged seventy years.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable, This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May S.-A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. U.S. Five-twenties flat at 80%. Stocks quiet; Eric Railroad, 19 %: Illinois Stocks quiet: Erie Railroad, 1915; Illinois Central, 9815; Atlantic and Great Western, 2515.
FRANKFORT, May 3.—United States Five-twenties,

86% (@86%. LIVERPOOL, May 3—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orieans, 12% d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat, 8s. 4d. @8s. 5d. Flour, Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat, 8s. 4d.(48s. 5d. Fiour, 21s. 6d. Corn, 26s. 6d. London, May 3—A. M.—Turpentine, 30s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 3—P. M.—Consols, 93% for both noney and account. United States Five-twenties, 9. Stocks flat; Eric Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central, 8%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—P. M.—Cotton dull but un-

hanged. Bacon, 60s. Lard, 70s. Spirits Petroleum, HAVRE, May 3 .- Cotton opens quiet, both on the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Monday, May 3, 1859.

Financially, the close of the last month was a very auspicious one, compared with its opening. Twanty days ago the banks were practically closed to our business men, and limited resources applied almost exclusively to speculative purposes; at the present time they are in a very easy working condition, and are daily making progress in strength, whilst the rates are soften ing in about equal proportion. The weekly statements of the banks, for the last three weeks have shown a steady improvement in resources, and we have no doubt that the statement which will be issued to-day, of the transactions of the past week, will give further indications in the ame favorable direction. Under these circum stances, it may be fairly expected that the local money market will continue, as now, to favor every branch of trade and industry.

Call loans are made at 5@6 per cent, on Government bonds, and at 6@7 per cent. on misce lancous securities. Discounting at the banks for those who keep fair accounts is easy at 622 per cent. Outside the banks the rates are abou the same for prime signatures—the latter figure perhaps prevailing.

Government securities are again strong show a decided advance tendency. The Goldmarket is firm, and the premium is still advance ing, opening at 135%, and at 12 M. standing at 135%.

The Stock market was characterized by extreme dullness, there being very little disposi-tion manifested to enter into speculative enter-prises of any kind. State loans were without change. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101%; 98 was bid for the old. The Lehigh gold loan was somewhat stronger

Reading Railroad was steady at 48; Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced and sold at 127%; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad changed hands at 28% @28%; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 36%. 58% was offered for Pennsylvania Railroad; 54% for Minehill Railroad; and 10% for Catawissa Railroad common.

Canal shares were without improvement. 17½ was bid for SchuylkillNavigation preferred; 32 for Lehigh Navigation; and 13½ for Susque-

hanna.

Nothing was done in Coal or Bank stocks.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 32%; 44 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Ninth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine, and 13 for Hestonville. The directors of the Philadelphia National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$4000 City 68, New Is. 101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 8h Read R . b5. 48 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$4000 do . b3.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 8h Read R . b5. 48 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$4000 do . b3.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . b30.48 1-16 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1000 do . 85.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . b30.48 1-16 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 2000 do . 85.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . 030.48 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b3.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . 030.48 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b3.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . c. 48 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b3.101\(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 do . c. 48 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b3. 85 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 10 do . b30. 29 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b30. 29 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 Leh 6a, 84 . 83 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2 do . 28 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 Leh 6a, 84 . 83 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2 do . 580. 29 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 Leh 6a, 84 . 83 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2000 do . b30. 29 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 30 sh Leh Val R . 56 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 30 sh C C & A R P. 37 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 7 sh Cam & Am R. 127\(\frac{2}{2} \) 30 sh W Jersey R . 61 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100 sh Germ'n P R \(\frac{2}{2} \) 32\(\frac{2}{2} \) 38 Sh W Jersey R . 61 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100 sh Niggaria O . 2\(\frac{2}{2} \) 40 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 25 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 32\(\frac{2}{2} \) 30 sh W Jersey R . 61 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100 sh Niggaria O . 2\(\frac{2}{2} \) 24 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 32\(\frac{

5 80 W Jersey R. 61 100 sh Niagara O. 214

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, 81, 1184 (21185; 5-20s of 1862, 1184, (21185; id., 1864, 1187; (21185; id., Nov., 1865, 1165, (21185; id., 1864, 1187; (21185; id., Nov., 1867, 1167; (21175; id., 1868, 1167; (21167; id., 1868, 1167; (21167; id., 1868, 1167; (21167; id., 1868, 1167; (21167; id., 1868, 1167; (21187; id., 1868, 1167; (21187; id., 1868, 1187; (21187; id., 1862, 1187; (21187; id., 1864, 1187; (21187; id., 1862, 1187; (21187; id., 1862, 1187; (21187; id., 1863, 1187; (21187; id., 1864, 1187; id., 1864, MARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

The New York Money Market.

"The Government bond market was quiet in the morning, but became active and advanced from % to % per cent. in the afternoon. The 1867s were the leading feature, and some considerable lots were bought at private sale at full market prices, and in some cases higher. This movement indicates a committal to the 'buil' side on the part of induential firms that have been for some time doing very little. A combination of stock operators is formed to buy Government bonds. The foreign bankers are buying daily on orders from Europe, and the more intelligent are quite prepared to see an advance of 10 per cent. take place there, which would bring them to about par in gold in this market, as soon as Government shall take official steps to carry out the Sinking Fund act of 1862. The fact of our Government commencing the reduction of its debt so soon after an exhaustive civil war will be viewed in Europe as evidence of our ability and willingness to carry out our national contracts in good faith and promptly. This is what investors want, and it accounts satisfactorily for the firmness with which Government bonds were held, and their price advanced steadily throughout the recent stringency in the money market. The demand is ranged. "The Government bond market was quiet in the vanced steadily throughout the recent stringency in the money market. The demand is running chiefly on the 1867s, and they promise to become the 'con-sols' of this market. The market closed strong, and 117 was bid privately for \$1,000,000 of 1867s.

The money market was more active to-day at 7 per cent. on call, owing to the shifting of loans, the dis-bursement of gold by the Treasury Department and the sales thereof, and the payments usual to-day on account of dividends and rents. The weekly bank statement reflects the preparation for these payments in an increase of \$6,608,485 in the deposits, and also in an increase of \$2,977,085 in the loans. The banks in an increase of \$2,977,985 in the loads. The banks are amply able to respond to the wants of their customers, having increased their legal reserve \$3,235,000, consisting of an increase in legal-tenders of \$.877,824, and specie \$417,275. The circulation is decreased \$88,523. The bank statement is considered favorable by the street, and it has stimulated the buoyancy on

the Stock Exchange.

"The foreign exchange market is firm on the basis of 109½ to 109½ for prime bankers' sixty-day storling bills, and sight 109¾ to 109½. Commercial bills are scarce. The exchange market, owing to the excessive imports of merchandise and the close of the cotton season, is gravitating rapidly towards a dependence for the supply of bills on the shipment of either Government bonds or specie to Europe. In plain terms, our unsettled foreign indebtedness is so enormously in excess of the legitimate exports of the products of our soil, that we shall be soon forced to settle them either by shipments of specie—which would be the legitimate and cheapest way of paying our debts—or by shipping our five-twenty bonds to Europe at present prices, which is national pawn-brokering on a rulnous scale. As matters now stand, bonds will probably be shipped first to the ex-tent of \$26,000,000 or \$50,000,000 until their price advances about say 10 per cent., when shipments of specie will take their place, until the European bond market responds to the advance in the price of bonds

"The imports of merchandise at this port for the week are nearly double what they were last year and about 125 per cent. more than they were in 1867, the actual figures being \$9,708,902 in gold this year, against \$5,395,815 last year, and \$4,292,967 in 1867. The produce exports for the year show a slight increase compared with former years, being \$4,471,695 than one-third of the imports, against \$4,170,473 currency last year, and \$3,314,702 in 1867. The total merchandise imports at this port from January 1 amount to \$108,497,525 in gold, against produce exports of \$52,761,008 currency, equal to about \$37,000,000 in gold, showing an excess of over \$71,000,000 gold in imports beyond exports at this port. Since January 1 we have shipped to Europe at least \$50,000,000, perhaps \$60,000,000, in bonds, and foreign banking firms have loaned their bills of exchange to carry American exceptities for the chiques and others to the extent of securities for the cliques and others to the extent of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in gold, so that the foreign exchange market has had thrown upon it bills of exchange to the extent of at least \$60,000,000 in gold beyond that which any one could have calculate apon in December. The country has realized momenty for its cotton crop than ever before. Yet, money for its cotton crop than ever before. Yet, in the face of a larger sum realized from cotton exports than ever before and an accidental addition of \$60,000,000 gold from bonds and borrowed bills of exchange during the very height of cotton exports, we find that the specie shipments since Jamaary 1 are \$10,914,477, and that bills of exchange are acarce in the market, and the demand greater than the supply from bankers in order to cover the drafts which they have been forced to sell to supply the legitimate wants of their customers. The condition of our foreign trade is unfavorable, with no apparent of our foreign trade is unfavorable, with no apparent prospect of improvement. We are drifting towards the season when cotton shipments are nominal. It is plain that we shall have th ship at least \$60,000,000

sent foreign indecoderances.
"In this emergency of our foreign commerce, it is
plainly to the interest of the United States that planny to the interest of the Chiles States that foreigners shall be compelled to pay the highest pos-sible price for the Government, bonds or good which they must have in order to settle the bala them. Government bonds and gold will certainly ad-vance in price, owing to this foreign demand, which

"The stock market has been active and avoired

with an enormous business and frequent fluctuations in the leading stocks during the week. The strongin the leading stocks during the week. The strong-est and most active stocks were what are called the Vanderbitt—namely, New York Central, Harlem, and Hudson River; also, the Northwest shares, St. Paul, Michigan Southern, Wabash, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Mariposa preferred. The speculative element is increasing and rapidly tending towards one of those manias which run prices up to a height which exceeds the calculations of the most sanguine 'bull.' The strength of the market at every advance encourages new operators to come in and swell the tide of species new operators to come in and swell the tide of specu-lation. The case in the money market, the increas-ing strength of the banks, the satisfactory returns of raliroad receipts, and the 'bull' tendency feturns of raliroad receipts, and the 'bull' tendency of the market always usual during the summer months—are all encouraging to the 'bull' element and to the expectation of a much higher standard for prices. Southern State bonds were strong, especially in Louisianas, owing to the payment of the coupting on the level

bonds. The general market closed strong and with an upward tendency.

From the Herald. "The money market was easy at six and seven per

"The money market was easy at six and seven per cent., a favorable contrast to last year, when funds were in good demand at seven per cent. as sate as the 10th of May. We are so much the earlier, therefore, in recovering from the spring stringency. After two o'clock on Saturday there was a sharp I uquiry at the full legal rate, owing to the temporary wants of moving day in the general community, and the withdrawals of the City Chamberlain to pay the interest on the city stocks. This activity was aided by parties supposed to be inaugurating a 'bear' raid on stocks, the extent of which could not, however, be detected. Commercial paper reflects the easier state of the money market and the disposition of the country banks to renew their inquiry for this class of investments. Prime four months paper, double names, is quoted at seven and a half to nine per cent. discount. Short paper is not so much in demand, because buyers, on the advent of the summer case in money, prefer to bridge over the interval with long paper at prefer to bridge over the interval with long paper at present rates. The weekly bank statement is quite favorable. The deposits are unusually large, owing to the payment of the Government interest, although the actual specie increase is less than half a million. The excess above the legal reserve gains over a million and a half."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. R. 1714; Cleve. & Toledo . . . 1044; N. Y. and Eric R. . . . 28% Toledo & Wabash. . . 73

N. Y. and Erie R. 935 Toledo & Wabash. 73
Ph. and Rea. R. 965 Mil. & St. Paul R. c. 785
Mich. S. and N. L. R. 1045 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 87 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 97 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. p. 97 Mil. & St. p. 97 Mil. & St. p. p. 97 Mil. &

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, May 3 .- The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home conumers in lots at \$5665 50 for superfine; \$5-75696-25

sumers in lots at \$6666 for supernne; \$57666 25 for extras; \$65667 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$67567 75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$869 25 for Ohio do. do.; and \$950612 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour sells at \$767 25 % barrel.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of 2000 bushels red at \$1 6361 65; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Michigan araber at \$1 7561 35; and 50 bushels and Michigan amber at \$1.75.61.25; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Michigan amber at \$1.75.61.25; and 500 bushels white at \$2. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.43.61.45. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of yellow at 85.65.9c.; and 25.00 bushels high Western mixed at 85.68.7c. Oats are selling at 75.67.9c. for Western; and 60.67.9c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Nothing doing in Barley or Mail.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 % ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at \$8.50@9.50 % 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at \$4.77. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65@

Whisky sells at 93@98c. W gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 3.—Stocks strong and active.
Gold, 135%. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do.
1864, 114½; do. 1865, 115½; new, 116½; 1867, 116½;
10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89½; Cumberland precred, 34; New York Central, 177½;
Hudson River, 157½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 138; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 140½.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, May 3 .- The market for Beef Cattle has een quite dull since our last report, the result of the unfavorable advices from the neighboring markets, and which culminated to-day in a decline of prices, without, however, improving the tone of the market, buyers purchasing only of small lots to

meet pressing wants.

We quote choice at 10@11c., the latter rate for an extra lot; prime at 8%@9%c; fair to good at 7%ce, sc.; and common at 5@6c. 9 pound gross. Receipts, 1434 head. The following sales were recorded.

Head.

70. Owen Smith. Western, 8@11.

65. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9%.

14. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 84@8%.

120. P. McFillen, Lancaster co. and Western, 8@9%.

100. P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 8@10.

36. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@10.

36. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9%.

50. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9%.

110. Martin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster county, 8@10.

100. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 8%10.

100. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 8%10.

61. L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7@8%.

L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7684.
Frank & Schomberg, Lancaster county, 7684.
Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 8894.
Elkin & Co., Lancaster county, 7562.

42. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 7%69.4.
45. Clemson, Lancaster county, 8%69%.
45. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7%6010.
25. Kimble & Wallace, Chester county, 869%.
Cows and Calves were in steady request, and changed hands at \$406.75, and springers at \$35665. Receipts, 125 head.

Receipts, 125 head.

Sheep were in active request at very full prices.
Sales of 12,000 head at 6%@8%c. & bgross.
The supply of Hogs was quite light, and the efferings were all taken up sharp at \$12@13.50 for slop, and \$13.500.14.50 & 100 ibs, net for corn fed. About 5000 head changed hands at H. Glass' Union Hog. Drove-yard within the above range of figures.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

New York, May 3.—Arrived, steamships Kangaroo, City is Baltimore, Cella, and Erin.
Also, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.
Boston, May 1.—Arrived, steamship Heela, from Liver-

Ookes, May 3.—Arrived, steamship Ocean Queen, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, May 3.—Arrived, steamships France and
Nebraska, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 3. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING PELEGRAPH

OLEARED THIS MORNING. Co. Brig J. C. Clark, Freethey, Key West, Audenried, Norton

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Geo. Fales, Little, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Hr. ship J. C. Eoynton, Waycott, 40 days from Middlesboro, E., with railroad iron to Pannaylvania Hailroad Co.
viesel to A. R. McHenry & Co.

Barque Lincols, Trott, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar te S. & W. Welsh-vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barque Village Queen, Gray, 25 days from London, with molese to Vorkman & Co.

Barque S. V. Holbrock, Polleys, 12 days from Havana, with molesses to Jarden & Co. 23d ult., off Charleston, spoke yacht Arcels, from Key West for Now Redford.

Br. brig Atlavela, Thompson, 12 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molesses to Isaac Hough & Morris vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, Tucker, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molesses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig R. C. Wright, Walker, 8 days from Matanzas, with sugar to S. Morris Waln & Co. -vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, 10 days from Matanzas,

Co.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, 10 days from Matansas, with malasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Grego, Brig J. Bickmore, Henloy, II days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Warren & Grego, Schr Ida May, Drisco, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn—vessel to Warren & Grego.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, 4 days from Dighton, with adse, to captain. Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Dighton, with mdse, to captain.

Schr F. B. Coltou, Robinson, 5 days from Boston, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York this erning.

Barque Sylphide, for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th ult.,
the Gut of Gibraltar.

m the Gut of Gibraltar.

Barque Suomi, from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken sith uit., lat. 40 37, long. 68 35.

Barque Belle, Jones, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.

Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Borry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 17th ult.

Schr Sarah Cullen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst. ton let inst.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, at New York let inst., from Wilmington, N. C.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, at New York let inst., from Reideston

Bridgeton.
Schr.J. L. Leach, from Georgetown, S. C., was discharging at Mayaguez 13th ult.
Schr Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, hence, at Belfast 23d ultimo.
Schr Daybreak, Blake, from Cardenas, for a port north
pi Hatterns, was spoken 24th uit., lat. 21 34, long. 20 22,